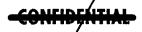
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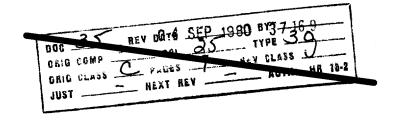


FOREIGN PRESS

BULLETIN

28 JUL 60

Selected news items primarily on the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest available foreign press



Prepared by

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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SOCIOLOGICAL

RUMANIA MODIFIES DECREE ON POSSESSION OF WEAPONS -- Bucharest, Buletinul Oficial, 1 Jul 60

The Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic decrees that the following article be inserted after Article 17 of Decree No 61/1959 concerning the control of arms, munitions, and explosive materials.

CPYRGHT

The possession, sale, or purchase of military arms and munitions; the sale or purchase, without authorization, in a large quantity, of arms for defense and [domestic] guard, described in Article 1, Section b [of Decree No 61/1959]; and of munitions, as well as explosives of all types, by persons who have belonged to fascist groups or to other reactionary political groups or who have been convicted of any infraction against the security of the state is punishable by 10-25 years' hard labor, by loss of rights as a citizen for 5-10 years, and by partial confiscation of property. When the act involves a particularly grave danger, the punishment is death and total confiscation of property.

BULGARIANS CONTINUE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE STUDY -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 7 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

On 6 July 1960, a conference was held in the Club of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the conclusion of the nation-wide Russian-language school year. In attendance were Tsola Dragoycheva, chairwoman of the All-People's Committee of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society; chairmen, secretaries, and methodologists of friendship society committees throughout the country; and Russian-language instructors. Mikhail Manev, secretary of the All-People's Committee of the society, read the 1959-1960 school year operations report. Under the guidance of party, state, and social organizations, 3,517 language training groups, courses, circles, and evening schools were formed and attended by 50,830 people.

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ECONOMIC

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF KIANGSU TO WORK IN SINKIANG -- Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 12 Apr 60

CPYRGHT

After a 7-day train trip, the first group of young men and women and their families from the Nan-t'ung Special District of Kiangsu Province arrived at the Hami train station in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The group then went to Urumchi where they will stay and participate in the socialist construction and industrialization of the frontier regions. These workers are the first to be transferred to Sinkiang from the various interior provinces in 1960.

CHINA'S FIRST LARGE-SCALE CHEMICAL FIBER PLANT BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 2 Jul 60, p l

CPYRGHT

The Pao-ting Integrated Chemical Fiber Plant, China's first modern, large-scale plant of this type, formally began production on 1 July 1960, with an opening ceremony attended by many workers and also by the GDR ambassador. The plant is highly mechanized and its equipment and design are comparatively advanced. The entire process of making artificial silk is automatic. The first stage of construction of the plant began in spring 1958. This stage of the project is now completed and will mainly produce viscose long-staple artificial silk for the textile industry, to be woven into silks. Included in the products made from the artificial silk manufactured at the plant are Georgette, silk prints, embroidered satin, velvet, and silk undershirts, silk vests, socks, kerchiefs, and bedspreads.

SOVIET PLANT INCREASES PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL AIR CONDITIONERS -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 11 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

The Yelgavsel'mash (Yelgava Agricultural Machinery) Plant produced 76 air conditioners in 1959; it plans to produce 300 in 1960, 400 in 1961, and 500 in 1962. Plans are being made to construct a new air conditioner shop where 1,000 units will be produced annually. The plant has already developed the new KD-10000 small air conditioner, to go into series production in June 1960. The plant ships 20-25 air conditioners per month to USSR metallurgical, textile, chemical, and other enterprises. It is now filling an order for the manufacture of air conditioners with air-replacement capacities of 40,000, 20,000, and 10,000 cubic meters per hour for plants and factories in the Latvian SSR.

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PREFABRICATED REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES ADOPTED IN SOVIET AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION -- Moscow, Sel'skaya Zhizn', 12 Jul 60

CPYRGHT

A new type of cattle barn using prefabricated reinforced concrete units has been erected at the livestock-raising sovkhoz imeni Timiryazev near Moscow in accordance with a decree of the December 1959 plenum of the Central Committee CPSU calling for the wide use of prefabricated reinforced concrete units by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in building low-cost dwellings, educational buildings, and industrial structures. The barn was built in only 20 days at a cost of only 50,000 rubles, in accord with a plan of the Division for New Building Structures of the Experimental Design Bureau of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR. Until recently, prefabricated reinforced concrete had been used in agricultural structures solely for laying foundations.

To further accelerate such rural construction, it was proposed to use panels made by vibration rolling; and recently, the first vibration rolling mill began operation at the Noginsk Reinforced Concrete Products Plant near Moscow. In the future, lower walls assembled from special rolled panels will reduce the cost of building a 100-cow barn to 38,000-40,000 rubles, and the use of prefabricated structures will greatly help industrialize rural construction.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

RUMANIA'S FIRST CATALYTIC CRACKING INSTALLATION READY FOR OPERATION -- Bucharest, Tehnica Noua, 11 May 60

CPYRGHT

The first Rumanian catalytic cracking installation is ready to begin production at the No 10 Refinery at Onesti. Built with Soviet aid, the installation has a processing capacity of 250,000 tons of raw materials per year, using the catalyst in a fluidized layer. The raw material is primary gas-oil. The installation produces high-octane gasoline, cracking gases used as raw materials for the petrochemical industry, and two by-products: light and heavy gas-oil. The light gas-oil is used as an absorbent for gas, and the heavy gas-oil is used as a heating-agent for other products.

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CHINESE USE LOCAL METHODS TO PRODUCE NITROGEN FROM ATMOSPHERE -- Tsingtao, Tsingtao Jih-pao, 20 Jun 60, p 2

CPYRGHT

Workmen of the Tsingtao Municipal Fertilizer Factory have successfully extracted atmospheric nitrogen and produced ammonium sulfate fertilizer with an 18.65-percent nitrogen content by local methods. One chin of this fertilizer is equivalent in protein content to 10 chin of natural farm fertilizers. The process is simple, consisting of extracting atmospheric nitrogen by a heat separation operation, combining it with other ingredients, and concentrating it to produce ammonium sulfate. The production requires a minimum of technical skills and capital, no steel or other expensive materials, and uses air as its principal raw material. This process is well suited for use by rural communes, thus affording great possibilities for important local supplies of this important fertilizer.

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